NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, opposite the Brick-Market.

[Price $2 per Annum.—$1 in Advance.] SATURDAY, June 11, 1814. [Vol. LXV—No. 3356.]

Walker's Grammar.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have just received,

A RHETORICAL GRAMMAR, in which the common improprieties in Reading and Speaking are detected, and the true sources of elegant pronunciation are pointed out, with a complete analysis of the voice, shewing its specific modifications, and how they may be applied to different species of sentences, and the several figures of Rhetoric.—To which are added, outlines of composition, or plain rules for writing Orations and speaking them in public.—By JOHN WALKER, Author of the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, &c.—1 vol. 8vo.

May 21, 1814.

Analectic Magazine

Subscriptions are received at this Office, for this very valuable MAGAZINE.—The No. for April is just received.—Price per year $5.

THE SPIRITUAL MAGAZINE, Or Gospel Treasury.

JUST received, and for sale at the store of THOMAS H. MUMFORD, No 119, Thames-street.

The Spiritual Magazine, or Gospel Treasury, No. 2—intended for the promotion of Experimental Religion, and the Exposure of error and delusion.—By G. F. WHITE.—Price 20 cents.

If any profits should arise from the sale of this work, they will be devoted to the spread of the Gospel in America.

Newport, May 20.

Passage for Guadaloupe, St. Thomas, and Porto-Rico.

THE fast-sailing and convenient Spanish Brig FAVORITA, now lying at Newport, (R. I.)—Will positively sail for the above places on the 15th June. For Passage, apply to Messrs. *Vasques & Meuron*, 71 Cedar-street, New-York, or to Messrs. WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ, Newport.

Newport, June 2

BANK SHARES WANTED.

CASH will be paid for Twenty Shares in the *Rhode-Island Union Bank Stock*.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

June 4, 1814.

Notice.

THE subscribers having suffered many injuries by persons traveling over their Lands, such as treading down their grass and grain, and frightening their cattle, they give this notice, that in future, any person landing on or travelling over the Harrison, Moore or Marchant Farms, (so called) in Brenton's Neck, except in the proper drift way, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

ROWSE T. POTTER,
THOMAS CLARKE, jun.

Newport, June 2.

LOST,

ON Saturday last, supposed between Newport and Little Rest Hill, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing 2 Bank Bills of 2 dollars, 1 of one dollar, and a Note of Hand, dated 25th of 3d mo. 1814, for 260 Dollars, against James Chase of Middletown, payable to the Subscriber or order, and several other papers.—All persons are cautioned against purchasing or making any use of the above Note, as the payment of it has been stopped.—Whoever has found the Pocket-book and will return it to the subscriber, shall receive Five Dollars reward.

ISAAC SMITH.

Middletown, June 2.

LOST, or STOLEN,

A NOTE payable to *John B. Dockray*, at the R. I. Union Bank, and endorsed by him, dated in May, 1814, for 300 Dollars.—All persons are hereby forbid purchasing or receiving said Note; and any person finding, and will bring it to the subscriber, shall be suitably rewarded.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON.

South-Kingstown, May 31.

Candles.

THREE hundred Boxes Sperm CANDLES, for sale for cash or approved paper, by

JOSEPH MANTON.

Providence, April 25.

Important Foreign News.

From London Papers received at Halifax by a Packet from England.—London dates to the 19th of April.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Foreign Office, April 2, 1814.

DESPATCHES from this moment been received from Gen. STEWART, dated

PARIS, APRIL 1.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to annex herewith a copy of the capitulation of the city of Paris. I feel it impossible to convey to your Lordship an accurate idea, or a just description of the scene that presented itself yesterday in this capital, when his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and Prince Schwartzenburg, made their entry at the head of the allied troops. The enthusiasm and exultation that was exhibited must have very far exceeded what the most sanguine and devoted friend of the ancient dynasty of France could have pictured to his own mind; and those who are less personally interested, but equally ardent in that cause, could no longer hesitate in pronouncing, that the restoration of their legitimate King, the downfall of Bonaparte, and the desire of peace, has become the first and dearest wish of the Parisians, who have by the events of the last two days been emancipated from a system of terror and despotism impossible to describe, while they have been kept in an ignorance, by the arts of falsehood and deceit, incredible for an enlightened people, and incomprehensible to the reflecting part of mankind.

The cavalry, under his imperial Highness the Grand Arch-Duke Constantine, and the guards of all the different allied forces, were formed in columns early in the morning on the road from Bondy to Paris. The Emperor of Russia, with all his staff, his generals, and their suites present, proceeded to Pantin, where the King of Prussia joined him with a similar cortege; these Sovereigns, surrounded by all the Princes in the army, together with the Prince Field-Marshal and the Austrian Etat Major, passed through the Fauxbourg St. Martin, and entered the barrier of Paris about 11 o'clock, the Cossacks of the guard forming the advance of the march: already was the crowd so enormous, as well as the acclamation so great, that it was difficult to move forward, but before the Monarchs reached the Port de St. Martin, to turn on the Boulevards, there was a moral impossibility of proceeding, all Paris seemed to be assembled and concentrated in one spot; one animus, or spring, evidently directed all their movements! they thronged in such masses around the Emperor and King, that with all their condescending and gracious familiarity, extending their hands on all sides, it was in vain to attempt to satisfy the populace.

They were positively eaten up amidst the cries of "vive L'Empereur Alexandre," "Vive le Roi de Prusse," "Vive nos liberateurs;" nor did the air alone resound with these peals, for with louder acclamations, if possible, they were mingled with those of "Vive le Roi," "Vive Louis XVIII," "Vive les Bourbons," "a bas le Tyran." The white cockade appeared generally; many of the national guards, whom I saw, wore them. The clamorous applause of the multitude was seconded by a similar demonstration from all the houses along the line to the Champs Elysees, and handkerchiefs, as well as the fair hands that waved them: seemed in continued requisition. In short, my Lord, to have an idea of such a manifestation of electric feeling as Paris displayed, it must have been witnessed—my humble description cannot make you conceive it. The Sovereigns halted in the Champs Elysees, where the troops defiled before them in the most admirable order, and the head-quarters were established at Paris.

I have the honor to annex the declaration of the Emperor Alexander.—Bonaparte, it now appears, moved his army from Troys by Sens, towards Fontainbleau, where I suppose the debris of Marshals Mortier, and Marmont's corps will join him. He arrived at Fromont the day before yesterday, and would have been at Paris, had it not been in possession of the Allies; on hearing what had occurred, he retired to Corbeil, and from thence has probably collected his army in the neighborhood of Fontainbleau, which cannot amount to more than 40 or 50,000 men. That he may make a desperate attempt I think probable, if his army stands by him, which will be questionable, if the Senate and Nation pronounce itself.

The Allied Armies march to-morrow (with the exception of the guards and reserves, who remain here,) towards Fontainbleau, and will take up a position, or be regulated by the movements of Bonaparte.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Lieutenant General.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

CAPITULATION OF PARIS.

[Here follows the official account of the capitulation of Paris, by which the Duke of Treviso and Ragusa agreed to evacuate the city on the morning of the 31st March, taking with them all the appurtenances of their corps d'armee. Hostilities not to recommence until two hours after the evacuation. The national or city guard to be entirely separated from the troops of the line, and either to be kept on foot armed, or disbanded, according to the ulterior dispositions of the Allied Powers.]

DECLARATION OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

The armies of the Allied Powers have occupied the French Capital. The Allied Sovereigns meet the wishes of the French nation.

They declare that if the conditions of peace required stronger guarantees when the object in view was the restraining of Bonaparte's ambition, they ought to be more favorable, as soon as by returning to a wise Government, France herself shall offer the assurance of tranquility. The Allied Sovereigns proclaim, therefore,

That they will treat no more with Napoleon Bonaparte, or with any of his family:

That they respect the integrity of ancient France, such as it existed under her legitimate Kings, they may even do more, because they always profess the principle that, for the happiness of Europe, France ought to be great and strong.

That they will recognize and guarantee the Constitution which the French nation shall give itself. They accordingly invite the Senate to appoint a Provisional Government, capable of providing for the want of Administration, and of preparing such a Constitution as may be adapted to the French people.

The intentions which I have expressed are common to me with all the Allied Powers.

ALEXANDER,
By order of his Imperial Majesty,
The Secretary of State,
COUNT DE NESSELRODE.

Paris, March 31, 1814, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ In consequence of this Proclamation a Provisional Government was organised, of which the Prince Benevento (Talleyrand) is the President; and the Conservative Senate was convoked. They decreed the Dethronement of Bonaparte, and the restoration of the Crown to the Bourbons, and proceeded to frame a new Constitution. The Provisional Government was then transferred to the Count d'Artois. Talleyrand was re-appointed President of the Senate. The Paris papers are full of its decrees. There is one directing that "all emblems, cyphers, and arms of the government of Bonaparte shall be suppressed and effaced, by proper officers, without the zeal of individuals assisting."—And ordering "that no addresses, &c. shall contain any injurious expressions against the government overthrown—the cause of the Country being too noble to adopt such means!"

ADDRESS OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TO THE PEOPLE.

"PEOPLE OF FRANCE,

"When you came out of a state of civil discord, you chose for your Chief a man who appeared upon the Stage of the Universe with the character of grandeur: you placed in him all your hopes. Those hopes were vain. Upon the ruins of anarchy he built only despotism.

"He ought at least from gratitude to have become French with you. He never was. He never ceased to undertake, without motive and object, unjust wars, like an adventurer who would become famous. In a few years he has devoured your wealth and your population.

"Every family is in mourning; all France in tears, he is deaf to our miseries. Even yet perhaps he dreams of gigantic designs, though unheard of reverses punish so signally the pride and abuse of victory.

"He never knew how to reign either in the national interest nor even in the interest of his own despotism. He has destroyed all that he ought to create, and re-created all that he ought to destroy. He relied only upon force—force now overwhelms him—just reward of senseless ambition.

"An irreparable unexampled tyranny has ceased. The Allied Powers have entered the capital of France.

"Napoleon governed as King of barbarians: Alexander, and his magnanimous Allies, seek only the language of honor, justice and humanity. They have just reconciled Europe to a brave and unhappy people.

"People of France, the Senate has declared that *Napoleon has forfeited the Throne*. The country is no longer with him. Another order of things can alone save it. We have known the excess of popular licentiousness and absolute power, let us restore the real monarchy, in limiting by wise laws, the different powers that compose it.

"Let exhausted agriculture reflourish under a paternal throne; let commerce, bound in fetters, resume her freedom; let our youth be no longer cut off by arms before they have the strength to bear them; let the order of nature be no longer interrupted; and let the old men hope to die before their children! Men of France, let us rally; past calamities are finished, and peace will put an end to the subversion of Europe. The august allies have given their word—France will rest from her long agitation, and better enlightened by the double proof of anarchy and despotism, will find happiness in the return of a tutelary government."

[Here follows two acts of the provisional Government; one ordaining that his Holiness the Pope, shall receive all due honors, on his return to Italy; the other, that the Prince Carlos, of Spain, be released from his confinement at Perpignon, and conducted with all due honours to the first Spanish port.]

NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH OF APRIL.

The Conservative Senate deliberating upon the plan of the Constitution presented to it by the Provisional Government, in execution of the Act of the Senate of the 1st inst.

After having heard the report of a Special Commission of seven members: decrees as follows:

Art. 1. The French Government is monarchical, and hereditary from male to male, in order of primogeniture.

2. The French people call freely to the throne of France, Louis Stanislaus Xavier de France, brother of the last King, and after him the other Members of the house of Bourbon, in the ancient order.

3. The ancient Nobility resumes their titles. The new preserve their's hereditarily. The Legion of Honour is maintained with its prerogatives—The King shall fix the decoration.

4. The executive power belongs to the King.

5. The King, the Senate, and the Legislative Body, concur in the making of Laws, plans of Laws may be equally proposed in the Senate and in the Legislative Body. Those relating to contributions can only be proposed in the Legislative Body. The King can invite equally the two Bodies to occupy themselves upon objects which he deems proper. The sanction, of the King is necessary for the completion of a law.

6. There are 150 Senators at least, and 200 at most. Their dignity is inmoveable, and hereditary from male to male, in order of primogeniture. They are named by the King. The present Senators, with the exception of those who should renounce the quality of French citizen, are maintained and from part of this number. The actual endowment of the Senate and the Senatorships belong to them. The revenues are divided equally between them, and pass to their successors. In case of the death of a Senator without direct male posterity, his portion returns to the public treasure. The Senators who shall be named in future cannot partake of this endowment.

7. The Princes of the Royal Family and the Princes of the blood, are by right Members of the Senate. The functions of a Senator cannot be exercised until the person has attained the age of 21.

8. The Senate decides the cases in which the discussion of objects before them shall be public or secret.

9. Each Department shall send to the Legislative Body the same number of Deputies it sent thither. The Deputies who sate in the Legislative Body at the period of the last adjournment shall continue to sit till they are replaced. All preserve their pay. In future they shall be chosen immediately by the Electoral Bodies, which are preserved, with the exception of the changes that may be made by a law in their organization. The duration of the functions of the Deputies of the Legislative Body is fixed at five years. The new Election shall take place for the Session of 1816.

10. The Legislative Body shall assemble of right each year on the 1st of October. The King may convoke it extraordinarily; he may adjourn it; he may dissolve it; but in the latter case another Legislative body must be convoked, in three months at least, by the Electoral Colleges.

11. The Legislative Body has the right of discussion. The sittings are public, unless in cases where it chooses to form itself into a general committee.

12. The Senate, Legislative Body, Electoral Colleges and Assemblies of Cantons elect their Presidents from among themselves.

13. No Member of the Senate, or Legislative Body, can be arrested without a previous authority from the Body to which he belongs. The trial of a Member of the Senate or Legislative Body belongs exclusively to the Senate.

14. The Ministers may be Members either of the Senate or Legislative Body.

15. Equality of proportion, in the taxes is of right: no tax can be imposed or received unless it has been freely consented to by the Legislative Body and the Senate. The Land-tax can only be established for a year. The budget of the following year, and the accounts of the preceding year, are presented annually to the Legislative Body and the Senate, at the opening of the sitting of the Legislative Body.

16. The law shall fix the mode and amount of the recruiting of the army.

17. The independence of the judicial power is guaranteed. No one can be removed from his natural Judges. The institution of Juries is preserved, as well as the publicity of trial in criminal matters. The penalty of confiscation of goods is abolished. The king has the right of pardoning.

18. The Courts and ordinary tribunals existing at present are preserved; their number cannot be diminished or increased, but in virtue of a law. The Judges are for life, and irremoveable except the Justices of the Peace and the Judges of Commerce. The Commissions and Extraordinary Tribunals are suppressed and cannot be re-established.

19. The Court of Cassation, the Courts of Appeal, and the Tribunals of the first instance, propose to the King, three candidates for each place of Judge vacant in their body. The King chooses one of the three. The King names the First Presidents and the Public Ministry of the Courts and the Tribunals.

20. The military on service, the officers and soldiers on half pay, the widows and pensioned officers, preserve their ranks, honours and pensions.

21. The person of the King is sacred and inviolable. All the acts of the Government are signed by a Minister.—The Ministers are responsible for all which those acts contain violatory of the laws, public and private liberty, and the rights of the citizens.

22. The freedom of worship and conscience is guaranteed. The Ministers of worship are treated and protected alike.

23. The liberty of the press is entire, with the exception of the legal repression of offences which may result from the abuse of that liberty. The Senatorial Commissions of the liberty of the press and individual liberty are preserved.

24. The public debt is guaranteed.—sales of the national domains are irrevocably maintained.

25. No Frenchman can be prosecuted for opinions or votes which he has given.

26. Every person has the right to address individual petitions to every constituted authority.

27. All Frenchmen are equally admissible to all civil and military employments.

28. All the laws existing at present remain in vigour, until they be legally repealed. The code of civil laws shall be entitled *Civil Code of the French*.

29. The present Constitution shall be submitted to the acceptance of the French people, in the form which shall be regulated. Louis Stanislaus Xavier shall be proclaimed King of the French, as soon as he shall have signed and sworn, by an act stating, *I accept the Constitution; I swear to observe it, and cause it to be observed.* This oath shall be repeated in solemnity, when he shall receive the oath of fidelity of the French.

(Signed) Prince of Benevento, President; Counts de Valence and de Pastoret, Secretaries; the Prince Arch-treasurer; Counts Abrial; Barbe Marbois, Emery Barthelemy, Baldersbuen, Burenouville Corsot, Co-

[illegible] Count d'Artois, brother to Louis XVIII.

The following is the Decree of the Senate:

Extract from the Journals of the Senate.

"The Senate deliberating on the proposal of the Provisional Government, after having heard the report of a Committee of 7 Members decrees as follows:—

"The Senate commits the Provisional Government of France to H. R. H. the Count d'Artois, under the title of Lieut. Gen. of the Kingdom, until Louis Stanislaus Xavier de France shall have accepted the Constitutional Charter.

"The Senate resolves, that the Decrees of this day, concerning the Provisional Government of France, shall be presented this evening by the Senate, in a body, to H. R. H. the Count d'Artois.

"The President and Secretaries.

(Signed) *The Prince of Benevento,*
Comte de Valence,
Comte de Pastoret."

ADDRESS OF TALLEYRAND.

PARIS, APRIL 14.—Monsieur has received to-day, at eight in the evening, the Senate and the Legislative Body.

The Senate was presented to His Royal Highness by the Prince of Benevento, its President, who said—

"Monseigneur—The Senate brings to your Royal Highness the offering of its most respectful submission. It has invited the return of your august House to the Throne of France.—Too well instructed by the present and the past, it desires in common with the nation, forever to found the royal authority on a just division of power, and on public liberty, which are the only securities for the happiness and liberty of all.

"Monseigneur—The Senate, in the moments of public joy, obliged to remain apparently more calm in the limits of its duties, is not less a partaker in the universal sentiments of the people.—Your Royal Highness will read in our hearts through the reserve of our language: each of us, as a Frenchman, has joined in those feelings and profound emotions which have accompanied you, ever since your entrance into the capital of your ancestors, and which are still more lively under the roof of this palace, to which hope and joy are at length returned with a descendant of St. Louis and Henry IV.

"For myself, my lord, allow me to congratulate myself on being the organ of the Senate, which has chosen me to be the interpreter of its sentiments to your royal highness. The Senate, knowing my attachment to its members, has been pleased to reserve for me a delightful and honorable moment.—The most delightful in fact are those in which we approach your Royal Highness, to renew to you the expressions of our respect and our love."

ANSWER OF THE COUNT D'ARTOIS.

"*Gentlemen*—I have acquainted myself with the Constitutional Act which recals to the Throne of France the King, my august Brother. I have not received from him the power to accept the Constitution; but I know his sentiments and his principles, and I do not fear to be disavowed by him, when I assure you in his name, that he will admit the basis of it. The King, in declaring, that he would maintain the actual form of Government, has then acknowledged, that the Monarchy ought to be balanced by a Representative Government, divided into two Houses—these two Houses (chambres) are the Senate and the House of the Deputies of the Departments; that the taxes shall be freely granted by the representatives of the nation, public and private liberty secured, the freedom of the press respected, under the restrictions necessary for public order and tranquility; the liberty of worship guaranteed—that property shall be inviolable and sacred, the Ministers responsible, liable to be accused and prosecuted by the Representatives of the Nation.

"That the Judges shall be for life, the Judicial power independent; no one being liable to be tried by any other than his natural Judges; that the public debts shall be guaranteed, the pensions, dignities, military honors, shall

[illegible]

SUNDAY, APRIL 10.

DESPATCHES [illegible] this day been received from Lord Cathcart, announcing [illegible] of the crowns of SPAIN and ITALY, by NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, in terms of which the following is a translation:—

"The Allied Powers having proclaimed that the Emperor Napoleon was the only obstacle to the re-establishment of the Peace of Europe, the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his Oath, declares, that he renounces for himself and his heirs the Thrones of France and Italy; and that there is no personal sacrifice, even that of life, which he is not ready to make for the interest of France.

"Done at the Palace of Fontainbleau, the —day of April, 1814."

LONDON, APRIL 19—This morning's mail arrived at the Post-Office, in Lombard-street, direct from Paris.—The utmost possible tranquility prevailed in that capital. Great harmony among all ranks. Adhesions to the new government flow in daily. Sir C. Stewart had left Paris on a special mission to Marshal Soult and Lord Wellington. Bonaparte continues at Fontainbleau—his excuse is a cutaneous disorder, which requires the use of the bath. The Arch Duchess of Austria, Maria Louisa, has not joined him, she is at Rambouillet, with her son, and is about to have an interview with her father, the Emperor of Austria.

LONDON, APRIL 8.—Orders have been given for the naval of the blockading squadron of the several French ports. The war establishments are to be reduced immediately, and the militia disbanded in June.

The Archduchess *Maria Louisa*, it is now said, does not accompany Bonaparte to Elba; but retires to Italy, where she will take the title of Archduchess of Guastella.

Louis XVIII having declared his readiness to accept the French Crown and Constitution, his Majesty will depart in a few days for France, accompanied by the Duchess of Angoulême, and a select number of the emigrant nobility, among whom is the venerable Archbishop of Rheims, who is upwards of ninety years of age. The ceremony of crowning Louis will be performed by this venerable prelate. The Duke of Clarence, as Admiral of the fleet, will accompany Louis XVIII, and command the Royal yacht which is ordered to be prepared to convey the King to France.

The *Paris mail* has brought us papers to the 17th. The Provisional Government had been dissolved, and invested in Monsieur until Louis 18th should arrive. On the 15th the Emperor of Austria entered Paris in style.

Part of the allied troops have left Paris on their way to Germany.

STILL LATER.

[*From Quebec Papers received at Boston—giving London dates four days later.*]

LONDON, APRIL 21.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the meeting of His Majesty the King of France and the Prince Regent, at Grillon's Hotel, which was furnished in the most sumptuous style for his reception. On the arrival of his Majesty he was met by the Prince Regent, when they both shook hands, and he was conducted to his superb audience room, where the Earls of Buchingham, Bathurst, and a large number of English noblemen, and nearly 150 of the ancient French noblesse, all decorated with the white cockade, were assembled. Being seated, the Prince Regent, the Duchess of Angoulême (his niece,) with the Dukes of York, &c. surrounded him, when the Prince Regent thus addressed him:—

PRINCE REGENT'S SPEECH.

"*May it please your Majesty,*

"Permit me to offer to you my heart felt congratulations upon that great event which has always been among the warmest of my wishes, and which must eminently contribute to the happiness, not only of your Majesty's people, but to the repose and happiness of all other nations. I am sure I may add that my own sentiments and feelings are in unison with those of the universal British nation, and that the triumph and transport with which your Majesty will be received in your own capital can scarcely exceed the joy and satisfaction which your Majesty's restoration to the throne of your ancestors has created in the capital of the British empire."

THE ANSWER OF LOUIS XVIII.

"Your Royal Highness will accept my most grateful thanks for your Royal Highness' congratulations, and for the invariable kindness with which I have been treated by your Royal Highness, and by every member of your illustrious house. It is to your Royal Highness' councils, to this great country, and to the constancy of its people, that I shall

[illegible]

PARIS, APRIL 6.

H. M. the Emperor of Russia, as soon as he was informed of the change in the French Government, produced by the Senate, proposed, in the name of the allied powers, to Napoleon Bonaparte, to choose a place of residence for himself and family. The Duke of Vicenza was directed to carry this proposal to him. He has chosen the Isle of Elba, in the Mediterranean, situated between Corsica and the coast of Tuscany. This measure was dictated chiefly by the desire of the Allied Powers, to stop the effusion of blood, and by the conviction, that if adopted by Napoleon, the work of general peace, and the re-establishment of the internal repose of France, would be but the work of a day.

PARIS, APRIL 15.

"To-day, at eight in the morning, the national guard was under arms, and proceeded to the different posts which had been pointed out by the General Commander in Chief. At ten his Majesty the Emperor of Austria entered Paris by the barrier de Throne.—Salutes of artillery announced his arrival in the capital. The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia had preceded his Majesty. His Royal Highness Monsieur escorted by the national guard on horseback received the three Sovereigns on the Boulevards of the Temple. They were accompanied by the Prince Royal of Sweden and Prince Schwartzenburgh, and surrounded and followed by numerous and brilliant staffs, and strong detachments of infantry and cavalry. The national guard formed the line.

"The Allied Troops were assembled in the Place de Louis XV. Their Majesties passed them in review, and saw them file off.

"After the parade, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria repaired to the Palace Borghese, which he will occupy. He was reconducted by his Royal Highness Monsieur, who afterwards returned to the Palace of the Thuilleries, constantly accompanied by the cavalry of the National Guard. An immense concourse of people every where accompanied him.—All the avenues of the Palace were filled with multitudes of spectators, and his Highness returned

[illegible]

PARIS, APRIL 13. The close columns of the new Moniteur, are loaded with the Acts of Adhesion to Louis 18th, and immense numbers of them are unavoidably omitted.—It adds emphatically, "*France is unanimous.*" In such a burst of unanimity it were almost useless to notice individuals; but it may not be unnecessary to mention, that with the exception of the brothers and relatives of Napoleon Bonaparte, all the late *Titularies of the Grand Dignities of the Empire* have been among the first to denounce their old Chief, and to restore the Ancient Dynasty. Of them are the Duke of Parma (Cambaceres) Arch Chancellor of the Empire; the Duke of Plaisance (Lebrun) Arch Treasurer; the Prince of Benevento (Talleyrand), &c. Of the Marshals, the Duke of Ragusa (Marmont) was the first who declared for the restoration; and he was immediately followed by Marshals Jourdan, Oudinot, Kellerman, &c. Marshal Jourdan announced the new order of things in the following

ORDER OF THE DAY.

SOLDIERS!—The Emperor Napoleon has abdicated the Imperial throne, and is to retire to the island of Elba, with a pension of six millions.

The Senate has adopted a Constitution which guarantees civil liberty, and insures the rights of the Monarch.

Louis Stanislaus Xavier, brother to Louis 16th, is called to the throne by the wish of the French nation, and the army has manifested the same sentiment. The accession of Louis 18th is the guarantee of Peace.

At length after so many glorious campaigns, so many fatigues, and honorable wounds, you are going to enjoy some repose.

Louis 18th is a Frenchman; he will not be a stranger to the glory with which the armies have covered themselves.—This monarch will grant you the respects which you have merited by long services, your gallant deeds, and honorable wounds.

Let us then swear obedience and fidelity to Louis 18th, and let us display the white cockade as a sign of adhesion to an event which stops the effusion of blood, gives us peace, and saves our country.

This order shall be read by the commanders of the different corps at the head of the troops.

(Signed) JOURDAN, *the Marshal of the Empire, Commander in Chief of the 13th Division. Head-Quarters at Rouen, April 8.*

It is stated, that Bergen-op-Zoom, Antwerp, Ostend, Lisle, &c. had all declared for Louis 18th, and all hostilities between the besiegers and besieged had ceased.

PARIS, APRIL 18 His Majesty the Emperor of Austria yesterday returned from a short visit to his daughter (the late Empress) at Rambouillet.

Nearly 1200 State Prisoners have been released from the several Bastiles since the restoration.

On the 10th a solemn Te Deum was chaunted at the Place de Louis 15th and a salute of 100 cannon announced the commencment of the Reign of Peace and Happiness *Rete perpetua.*

Of BONAPARTE—late Emperor.

PARIS, APRIL 16. Letters from Fontainbleau say, that Napoleon had been so indisposed, that his late chief physician, Baron de Corvisart, had visited him from Paris. He is now convalescent, and reads the Paris papers daily. His mind was so much agitated when he penned his act of abjuration, that he omitted to put the day of the month to it.—He exhibits at times, great impatience, and in his paroxisms of rage, threatens every one who forgets to pay him the same homage as they did to the Emperor.—He frequently says, "*If I had been told three years ago an hundreth part of what I hear now, I should be still on the throne.*" But he

[illegible] Provisional Government to announce to Marshal Soult the [illegible] Peace by the dethronement of Napoleon, having been detailed on [illegible] read, a bloody action has been fought [illegible] Thoulouse between the army of the Marshal and that commanded by Lord Wellington, on the 10th and 11th [illegible] Thus are new wreaths of cypress join[illegible] to the olive and laurel. The allied army after meeting a heroic resistance entered Thoulouse, and compelled the French to evacuate it. In this bloody affair, we have to regret the death of Major-Gen. Taupin; and the severe wounds of the intrepid Generals Harispe and Bourot.—Gen. Barlley and Clausel were also wounded. We deplore this new and unnecessary effusion of blood; and can easily conceive what must be the sensations of those whose weakness or wickedness have occasioned it.

There is no doubt the dominions of the Pope will be restored to Pius VIIth. And that Tuscany will revert to the Grand Duke of Wertzburg brother to the Emperor of Austria.

Affairs Relating to America.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Rumor states, that Transports are ordered to carry 25,000 of Lord Wellington's army to America; and that they are to be employed in [illegible] the territory of Louisiana which the celebrated Ceyallos has sold and was swindled from the Spanish King, by Bonaparte, and sold to the United States as stolen property.

APRIL 18.—Ministers, it is said, have given the American Commissioners to understand, that they will enter into no discussions with them, until the question of the hostages has been disposed of, as they are determined it shall make no part of the negociations for peace.

Twenty five thousand troops are forthwith to be transported to America; and already, the public mind is prepared for the exertion of all our strength, in bringing back that froward people to unconditional submission.

Island of Elba.

This Island, destined for the future residence of Bonaparte, is situated in the Mediterranean, between the island of Corsica and the coast of Tuscany; it is from 28 to 30 leagues in circuit, with a population of 13,700 souls. It contains two excellent harbors, Porto Ferrajo and Porto Longone.

Some conversation took place yesterday in Parliament, upon the papers relative to the negotiation at Chatillon. On account of the late glorious events Ministers deemed it improper to produce them now, a new negotiation having commenced, which promised the happiest effects. They would, indeed, exhibit to us the frantic obstinacy of Bonaparte, in persisting in demands of the most extravagant nature.

Lord Harrowby is to be the British Envoy to the General Congress of Europe about to be held. Afterwards he is to be Ambassador to Louis XVIII.

Mr. Canning is to be first Lord of the Admiralty.

It is said Lord Wellington is to be one of the Commissioners for adjusting at Paris the affairs of Europe.

By the Mails.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, MAY 31.

ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee, is appointed a Major-General in the Army of the United States, vice WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, resigned.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, JUNE 6.

Further particulars of the affair at Sandy Creek.

Extract of a letter from Sackett's Harbour, dated May 31st.

"I embrace the earliest opportunity of giving you as accurate an account as I possibly can at present obtain, of an action which took place yesterday morning, 16 miles from this village.

"A number of our boats, coming from Oswego with cannon and rigging for the new vessels, put into Sandy Creek—being well manned with sailors, riflemen and Indians, under the command of Capt. Woolsey, of the navy, who on entering the creek dispatched an express to this place for reinforcements. The mounted dragoons, under

[illegible]

... and four field pieces opened upon them in front. Thus cut off in their retreat, after a smart action of 20 minutes, in which they had 20 killed and 40 or 45 wounded, the whole force of the enemy, 187 in number, surrendered, with their [illegible], five in number. One of these boats carried a 68 lb. carronade, one a long 32, one a long 35, one two long 12's, and but two brass pieces, one of which they threw overboard. Not a man escaped to carry the news to Sir James. There were among the enemy's killed, one Lieut. of marines and one midshipman; among the prisoners are 2 post captains. 1 the commander of the Wolfe, 4 lieutenants and 4 midshipmen. The British force consisted of sailors and marines. Our loss was one Indian killed and 3 wounded. The prisoners were conducted to this place that evening by the militia.

"An express has this moment arrived, bringing an account, that last night, another gun-boat from the fleet, with 36 men, went up the creek in search of their comrades, when they were attacked and captured after a few shot.

"The enemy have captured one of our boats from Oswego, having on board two 32 pounders, and an 18 inch cable. This will not retard our operations, as we have both spare cables and guns."

CANANDAIGUA, MAY 31.—We have no recent war events to relate; nor but few particulars of what we mentioned last week. Of the disgraceful affair at Long Point, it is stated by gentlemen from Erie, that the expedition consisted of 500 regular troops under Major Martin, and 4 or 500 Pennsylvania Militia—(the name of the chief commander we have not learnt)—that there was no opposition to their landing, the people having mostly fled—that the number of houses burnt was not so great as at first represented—it is said, from 30 to 50, besides several grist mills, at Dover, and some clother's mills, were destroyed. As to the conduct of our men towards females, but one instance of violence is related, and this on the authority of privates. There was some plundering; but as we are not yet sufficiently possessed of facts, we must wait for further accounts. The object of the expedition was declared to be the seizure or destruction of public property supposed to be in the mills.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, JUNE 9.

From N. W. Frontier.

"BERNE, JUNE 4.—Our Champlain fleet has sailed, and were at Cumberland head a few days since. A battle must ensue, or the command of the Lake be relinquished to our squadron.

"We are induced to believe, that 124 dollars bounty offered, has had but very little effect.—The ranks, thinned by desertion, sickness and death, may be as *complete* now as in October last, and possibly a regiment or two added. But we are assured, that of two regiment's of one year's men discharged, scarcely 100 have been induced to re-enlist.

"A Mr. Sears, who was last fall or winter put under guard by Col. Clark, and confined in irons 40 days, has recovered, in an action for damages, in the Circuit Court, 2000 dolls. Clark was a few days since in the hands of the Sheriff!

"Col. Darrington, who commanded the fourth regiment which passed through this town last summer, we learn retired from the army in disgust, soon after the Chategua blunders."

LATEST FROM HALIFAX.

Salem June 8.

On Monday arrived at this port, British cartel ship Matilda, Capt. Comming, 4 days from Halifax, with 384 prisoners and 14 passengers. 345 of the prisoners are officers and soldiers of the United States army. Capt. Steel, of the 15th infantry, is bearer of dispatches for Government, from Mr. Mitchell, our agent at Halifax. By this arrival we have the disagreeable intelligence of the capture of the fine privateer schooner Diomede, of 5 guns, Capt. John Crowninshield, of this port. She had been chased two days by the Rifleman sloop of war and out sailed her—but on the third, in a thick fog, she fell in with her so near, that it was impossible to escape. The Diomede had captured 7 prizes and chased one brig ashore. Off Cape Sable, the cartel was boarded by the Martin sloop of war, which put on board Mr. S. Upton, prize master, and the prize crew of the British ship Mary, prize to the Diomede, which she had re-captured a short time before. The Diomede had on board a quantity of dry goods, &c. when cap-

[illegible] ... Gen. ... had arrived at Halifax ... three or four ... and the ... in a day or ... from ...

The Officers who have arrived in the Matilda, have all been confined as hostages under the retaliation system, and were released in consequence of the late arrangement.

Lieut. Miller, formerly British Agent for prisoners at Halifax, came up in the Matilda, having charge of the prisoners. He is superceded in his agency at Halifax by Captain Cudlip, of the Navy.—Lieut. Miller is to be stationed as agent at Bermuda.

The troops from the cartel were yesterday transported in sloops to Fort Independence, Boston.

Newport,

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1814.

The power of Napoleon is broken down, never to rise again—the mild race of the Bourbons are restored—the reign of crime is over—freedom and self government are restored to a great nation—all Christendom (with one affecting exception) are in peace—the scenes of bloodshed and war that have so long harassed the nations and troubled mankind are closed in Europe—America alone stands to keep the temple of Janus from being completely shut! In what page of history, tracing back the annals of time, can we find, in the short space of a few months, a narration of such stupendous events as have occurred since the commencement of the present year? Surely none. They are more numerous, and surpass in magnitude, what in half a century could scarcely be contemplated to have existed. But we shall be told that these events are opposed to the interests of our country, and will be the means of preventing a peace; if we could be so persuaded, we should feel very different from what we do. It is very natural for those who went into war, relying upon Bonaparte's *good fortune* for its successful issue, to feel chagrin and disappointment. We are told by many honorable and well-meaning persons, that the enemy will now become more haughty, and less disposed to treat of peace, than heretofore.—Our enemy is proud enough certainly, but his pride will not get the better of his interest, and it is his interest to be at peace with us; the war in which Great-Britain is engaged with the United States, is of a character in which she cannot gain, although she may injure us; the invasion of our country, with a view to conquest, is too absurd to be discussed; a predatory warfare upon our coasts, and against our commercial cities, would be productive of no solid advantage or glory; it would exasperate, but not humble.—Opposing fact to speculation, we all know that it was not until Great-Britain saw that the continent of Europe was delivered from the yoke of Bonaparte, that she made her proposals for a negociation at Gottenburg; this certainly did not look like assuming a higher ground, in consequence of a change of circumstances in her favor. Without wasting time in argument, we repeat, that it being the interest of Great-Britain to make peace upon the same terms that she was disposed to do, before the occurrence of the important events under notice, she will meet us as before. Great-Britain has made such exertions in the cause of Europe, and ultimately for her own safety, as to require repose; the expense of her naval establishment upon our coasts, and upon the Lakes, and the expense of her army in Canada, are too serious not to require retrenchment. We do not perceive one object that Great-Britain has to attain in continuing the war, unless it be the gratification of resentment. She has furnished numerous examples to prove that her resentments subside when it is her interest they should do so, for we have seen her within a few years the inveterate foe, and the close ally, of the same nations.—We ask those who desire peace, to say in what way they expected to obtain it? Bonaparte must, from the nature of things, either have been put down, or have brought continental Europe under his power or influence; if the latter had occurred, does any man who has taken the trouble to bestow a thought upon passing events, believe that we should have been nearer to peace?

If, however, contrary to every just expectation, mad councils should predominate in England, and she should, to gratify her resentment, refuse to this country a peace consistent with our mutual honor and safety, there will remain but one course to be pursued, consistent with our feelings as men, or our duty as Americans. As members of the same community we should be bound by the pledge of social happiness, to make mutual concessions of opinion,—and as patriots we should be enjoined by the high behest of our common country, to forego all party distinctions in the vindication of her cause against the pretensions of an arrogant enemy. Retrospective opinions would then be considered as [illegible] ... we have ... the ... rules of war, and ... we should deem it the duty of true patriots to refrain, at least for a time, from indulging the criminations ... of this [illegible] topic, and point all the energies of a united country to the security of its *interests*. By the justice of our cause (made just in the progress of events by the arrogance of our enemy) we should deserve, and by measures rapid, vigorous and decisive, [illegible] to ensure success. The *good and true* men of all parties would be brought forward, and we should not be dishonored by having an Armstrong or a Wilkinson at the head of our armies.—In such an event Great-Britain would soon feel the material difference between a war carried on by a weak and misguided administration, and one waged by *a whole people* in defence of their *National Independence* and their *National Honor*.

We are surprised that the angry, bitter and threatening paragraphs of the London and Halifax editors should have excited so much alarm.—We cannot believe that they breathe the feelings of the government, or of the people of England. That large reinforcements are to be sent to this country, is not improbable; this may be done to meet the great preparations which have been made to accomplish the darling object of our administration—the possession of Canada—But that the Ministers of England either talk or think of bringing the United States to "*unconditional submission*," we do not believe. It is a fact that we were louder in our tone, more virulent in our language, more vindictive in our sentiments, more bustling in our preparations, more profuse in our expenditures, after the proffer of negociation by the Bramble, than before. Our government-men declared that the Allies had, by entering France, committed the mistake, and would meet the fate of Bonaparte in Russia. We clung to the fortunes of our *ally*, and the whole tide of democratic feeling was propelled by hatred to Russia and England, and adoration of the "*supereminent*" Bonaparte. If ever there was a strong, sincere, universal, invincible sentiment, distinguishing a party, it was that of the democratic admiration of the despot—and a zealous adherence to his cause.—It is this that has inflamed the English public and enraged the English editors—but this heat and vehemence will soon pass away, and the statesmen of the two countries, anxious for peace, solicitous for mutual interests, will, we hope, coolly and dispassionately review past errors, allay past animosities—and give us peace on the solid and enduring basis of magnanimity, moderation and reciprocity.

The American Fisheries.—Deputations have been sent to England from Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick and Newfoundland, with the Memorials of Forty Thousand colonists, on the subject of the Fisheries, and with authority to supplicate the British Cabinet not to renew any of the stipulations of a treaty which shall authorize either Americans or Frenchmen to fish on the Banks of Newfoundland, or make fish on the neighboring shores or islands. As well might they insist that we should abandon Independence itself, as ask us to concede this important right and interest, which is interwoven with the sinews of our very existence as a maritime power and commercial people. We join the Editor of the N. Y. Evening Post in opinion, that "should the British government seriously lend an ear to this rash memorial, and determine to comply with its request, it will be found that peace is at an immeasurable distance, and will so continue as long as that ground is maintained. It is what we never can, never must, never will yield, until we are compelled to yield our independence along with it.—THE FISHERIES OR NOTHING."

On Tuesday last was held the annual Town-Meeting for the choice of Town-Officers.—NICHOLAS TAYLOR, Esq. was unanimously chosen Moderator of the Meeting.—The Officers of the last year were re-elected without opposition.—It is therefore unnecessary to again publish their names.

BOSTON, JUNE 10.

Despatches from Canada.

We learn, by a letter from Plattsburgh, dated on the 2d inst. that on that day a British officer arrived with a flag of truce from Canada, and delivered to Gen. Izard a packet of despatches from Sir George Prevost, directed to the Secretary of State at Washington, with a request that they might be forwarded as soon as possible. In consequence of this request, Gen. Izard had entrusted the despatches to Col. Snelling who immediately set off for the seat of Government—where he probably arrived on the 8th inst. The receipt of these despatches occasioned many conjectures among the officers at Plattsburgh, as it was known there had been late arrivals at Quebec from England.

[illegible] ... the ... Monitor ... England on the ... April ... and letters ... that in Europe had been ... the part of England to ...

A letter from an American gentleman in London, dated April 13th, says, "This immense city has been illuminated for three successive nights, in consequence of the astonishing events which have taken place in France. The Emperor Alexander is about to visit England, and is to come over in the same royal yacht which conveys Louis the 18th to France.

"A strong family connexion between the Imperial and Royal Families of Russia and England is on the tapis."

The Legislature of New Hampshire

Met at Concord on the 1st inst.—In the choice of Speaker, the Hon. T. W. Thompson (federal) had a majority of 15 votes. The number of votes for Governor were 38,542; Gov. Gilman (federal) had 881 more than Plumer, and there were only 73 scattering.

His Excellency addressed the Legislature in a concise speech; in which, among other subjects, he takes notice of the alarm at Portsmouth, and the measures he had directed for its protection; and the right they had to expect protection from the National Government, rather than that they should waste their strength in attempts at foreign conquests. He informs them of the afflictive dispensation of Providence in the death of his brother, whereby a vacancy is caused in the U. S. Senate, which it becomes necessary to supply; also of the resignation of Hon. Samuel Smith as a member of Congress.

It is said, that the convention entered into between General Winder and Adjutant-General Baynes for an exchange of prisoners, has not been ratified by the President of the United States.

And that those prisoners who have returned to the United States in consequence of this arrangement, are to be considered as prisoners on parole.—It is understood the President refused to ratify the convention in consequence of its not having been concluded on a basis of reciprocity.

Died,

In this town, on Saturday last, Miss *Mary Hind*, daughter of the late William Hind, Esq. of the Island of Jamaica, in the 37th year of her age.

At South-Kingstown on the 23d ult. Mrs *Margaret Davis*, consort of Mr. Preserved Davis, in the 61st year of her age.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,

June 11, 1814.

No foreign arrivals at this port since our last.

The Nimrod brig on Tuesday last boarded off the entrance of our harbor, a Swedish brig, which she detained, and both vessels proceeded soon after for Long-Island sound.

By a Block-Island boat which arrived here yesterday, we learn, that the La Hague and Superb 74's, were watering at the Island.

Plymouth Beach Lottery.

20,000 dlls.

HIGHEST PRIZE.

4,022 *Prizes*—7,978 *Blanks.*

First 1500 Blanks entitled to 12 Dollars each—*Not two Blanks to a Prize.*

Present price of Tickets $10—*but will shortly advance.*

Drawn 1st July next.

Apply at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

Cranston & Shaw,

Have for Sale at their Store,

450 Hhds. retailing MOLASSES
27 Hhds. Ditto SUGAR
20 Tierces & 35 bbls. Do.
14 Hhds 3d proof RUM
50 barrels Superfine Flour
100 do ship Bread
30 Bags Pimento.

Newport, June 10.

NOTICE.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, at half past 3 o'clock P. M. a Discourse will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. EDDY, in his Meeting-House, before the *African Benevolent Society.*—After which their will be a Collection, to aid in supporting the Society's Free School.

Newport, June 10.

A GREAT [illegible] ASSORTMENT [illegible] ... Drugs, Medicines, ... Dye-stuffs, &c.

80 gallons of [illegible]
150 pounds of [illegible]
90 [illegible]
100 Camphor
400 Peruvian Bark
100 Senna
200 Cream Tartar
100 [illegible]
30 Oil of [illegible]
30 Oil of [illegible]
200 bottles of [illegible]
2000 pounds of [illegible]
200 Oil of Vitriol
1000 [illegible]
150 [illegible]
20 barrels of Glauber Salts
400 pounds of spirits of Sea Salts
130 fine Sponges
1500 Aniseed
50 blood Root
100 Aquafortis, best English, a scarce and valuable article for Gold-smiths, Blue dyers, &c.
50 pounds Calomel
100 Liquorice Ball
500 Salt Petre
100 Gum Shellack
Venice Turpentine
Old Castile Soap
20 dozen of Riga Balsam
200 pounds of Burgundy Pitch
1000 Lump Magnesia

☞ Druggists can be supplied with Magnesia in any quantity, from the Agent for the sale in Providence.

500 pounds Philadelphia starch
1000 Gum Arabick
20 gross of Vials, assorted
100 pounds of Rhubarb
100 Columbo Root
50 Ether
200 gallons of sweet Oil
300 gross of bottle Corks
100 pounds of snake Root
500 Orange Peel
100 Sarsaparilla, Spanish
300 dozen of Windsor Soap
1000 pounds of Emery, from No. 1 to No. 8, inclusive, warranted of the first quality English, and well worth the attention of Agents of Factories, of Jewellers and button-makers.
10 Tons of Logwood
1 ground Camwood
10 Fustick
2 Nicaragua Wood
2 Copperas
1 Pearl Ashes, &c. &c. &c.

Physicians from the country, and others, as Agents of Factories, who are desirous of purchasing the above articles on the most liberal terms, are invited to call, when they may rest assured that great bargains shall be given them, either in Drugs or Dye-Stuffs, on the most extensive credit.

Medicine Chests, with appropriate printed directions, for long or short voyages, ready for sale. Physician and Family Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch, when required.

Providence, June 8. 3m

Soda Water Establishment

Noel Pelecan,

HAS the pleasure of announcing to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town of Newport and its vicinity, that they may be constantly supplied at his Store, No. 108, Thames-Street, Newport, with the first quality SODA WATER, commencing on Saturday, the 11th instant, manufactured by Mr. JOSEPH CASS, upon the most correct chemical principles. The beneficial effects of this salubrious Water, have, for the last two years, greatly augmented the demand for it; whilst at the same time through want of mere skill, proper attention, and a variety of circumstances, its value has been depreciating in this town. The experience of mankind has long established the extensive utility of SODA WATER. The Proprietor having the most convenient accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen, he flatters himself that he shall receive a due share of public support, to enable him to prosecute, with success, his establishment.

This pungent and acidulated Water has been directed by Medical men, and is well known to produce desirable effects, in many common and troublesome complaints, it is a complete remedy against acidness of the stomach, commonly called heart-burn, and in cases of indigestion and weakness of the stomach, it is found very useful, gradually restoring the appetite and with it the tone of the organ; it is a preventative of many of the diseases of the stomach and bowels, which proceed from acidity; and for the same reasons it in most cases removes or prevents the sick head ache; it has proved advantageous in the gout, as those who have taken this Water for the gravel, have been cured of both diseases, by means of SODA.—It may be taken to the quantity of a pint, or more daily, at three stated periods, morning, noon, and night, one hour previously to the several meals of the day. In addition to its Medical qualities, it is a very refreshing and grateful drink, especially after heat and fatigue, and may be made a complete substitute for beverage of a deliterious nature; with Wines and Sugar, it is very grateful.

Newport, June 8.

POETRY.

From a LATE LONDON PAPER.

THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

'TIS Night—the combat's rage is o'er,
The watch-fires blaze from hill to hill,
The bugle note is heard no more,
But all is silent, hush'd, and still !
Save where some faint and mournful tone,
Swells up the midnight breeze a dying moan.

How chang'd the scene, where morn beheld,
A gallant host in bright array ;
While martial notes exulting swell'd,
[illegible] the brave on danger's way ;
And hope and valour bade the pulse beat high,
Thrill'd the warm heart, and fir'd the kindling eye.

Now the pale beams, by moonlight shed,
A field of blood disclose,
Where on their chill and lowly bed,
The martyr'd brave repose,
And the dead calm, the desolate suspense
With nameless horror chills the shuddering sense.

Thousands are here who sprang to arms,
When the shrill clarion peal'd the strain,
By danger's call or glory's charms,
Ne'er to be rous'd again.
E'en now, while shades and stillness reign,
A lawless band are near—the spirits of the slain

Whence came that deep tremendous sound,
Whence broke that flash intensely bright !
Bursting the midnight calm profound,
A cannon peal disturbs the night :
'Tis past and deeper in the gloom,
And all again is silent as the tomb.

Glancing by fits on shiver'd steel,
A quiv'ring light the moon-beams threw,
And through the broken clouds reveal
Full many a sight of death and woe :
Gleaming on pallid forms around,
Stretch'd on the soldier's bier, the cold, and dewy ground.

Midnight and death o'er all the soil,
A fearful deep repose have spread ;
Worn with long hours of martial toil,
The living slumber with the dead,
Nor hear the wounded faintly sigh,
Nor dream of those who round them bleed and die.

Rest, slumberers, rest !—the morn shall wake ;
And ye to arms again shall rise ?
Your sleep the clarion call shall break.
And life and hope shall fire your eyes—
But, oh ! what thousands strew the battle plain,
Whom day-spring ne'er shall wake, nor war-note rouse again.

Domestic Ware-House.

Joseph W. Eddy,

Informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has opened a Store at No. 177 Thames-street, opposite of the foot of the Parade, which is intended to be kept exclusively for the sale of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURED GOODS, of every description.

He has now hand :—

Plaids	Shirtings
Ginghams	Chambrays
Stripes	Knitting Yarns
Chex	Twist, &c

And is now in daily expectation of receiving the best assortment ever before offered for sale in this town.

The following Woolen Goods will be received in a few days—Broadcloths, Cassimeres and sattinetts—Persons wishing any particular patterns manufactured, may be supplied at short notice.

*** This WARE-HOUSE being a part of an extensive manufacturing Establishment, all Goods will be sold (for cash only) at the lowest Factory prices.

Newport, April 23.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed by the Town-Council of Portsmouth, in the county of Newport, and State of Rhode-Island, Administrator upon the estate of

SAMUEL ELAM,

late of said Portsmouth, deceased, and having taken upon himself that trust by giving bond as the law directs, hereby request all persons having demands upon said estate, to present their accounts for payment.—And all persons indebted to said Estate are also requested to make immediate payment.

W[illegible], *Administrator.*

New-Bedford, 1st mo. 31st, 1814.

New and Interesting Work.

Just received, and for Sale at ROUSMANIERE & BARBER'S *Book & Stationary Store,*

THE HISTORY

Of the Expedition,

Under Capts. LEWIS AND CLARKE,

To the Source of the Missouri ;

Thence across the Rocky Mountains and down the river Columbia, to the *Pacific Ocean*, in the years 1804-5-6—by order of the government of the United States.

Prepared for the press by PAUL ALLEN, Esq. in two volumes, with a Map of Lewis and Clarke's track across the country from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean.—Price 6 Dollars.—

☞ A "Life of Capt. Lewis," prefixed to the work, is from the pen of Mr. Jefferson.

New Poems.

Just received, and for sale as above,

THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS, a Turkish Tale, by Lord BYRON

THE WORLD BEFORE THE FLOOD, a Poem, by JAMES MONTGOMERY, Author of the Wanderer of Switzerland, &c.

Also, just received, many other new and valuable Works, among them are :—

GANILH's Inquiry into the various systems of *Political Economy*.—Translated from the French, by D. BOILEAU—1 vol. 8vo.

Travels in the United States of America, in the years 1806 and 1807, and 1809, 1810 and 1811.—By JOHN MELLISH.—In 2 vols.

Massachusetts Register, for 1814.

Edinburgh Review.

The 2d and 3d Volume of the EDINBURGH REVIEW, are just received and ready for delivery.

Subscriptions are still received for this valuable Work ; commencing with any number or volume.

Subscriptions are also received for the London QUARTERLY REVIEW.—Complete sets of which may be had as above.

Writing-Paper.

Also, just received,

100 Reams best Hartford Foolscap No. 1 Writing PAPER—And 250 Reams Burbank's Foolscap, Pot, and Letter PAPER—which will be sold by the single ream, or quantity, at the Manufactory prices.

Also—A supply of superfine Demy, Medium and Cartridge Paper, and 120 reams fine Wrapping-Paper.

April 16, 1814.

REMOVAL.

Henry Bull,

Takes this method to inform his customers and the public,

THAT he has removed to No 95, Thames-street, corner of Market-square, where he has for sale, an assortment of GROCERIES, by wholesale and retail ; among which are a few Hogsheads and Tierces of excellent new crop *Molasses*.—He forbears resorting to the fashionable practice of advertising prices, but invites his customers to call, see and hear for themselves.

Newport, April 15.

SHAD, FOR SALE.

72 Barrels and 22 half bbls. SHAD in excellent order for shipping.—Apply to M. & W. THURSTON, Broad-street, or HENRY BULL, No 95, Thames-street, corner of Market-square.

Newport, April 15.

Henry Moore,

Offers for Sale,

GIN, 50 Pipes of Sisson's manufactory—*Rum*, 10 hhds. W. I. 3d & 4th proof, of prize sch'r Louisa's cargo—*Brandy*, French and Spanish—*Wine*, Madeira and Lisbon—*Molasses*, in hhds and bbls.—*Sugars*, Havanna and Muscovado, by box, &c.—*Teas*, Hyson, hyson-skin, souchong and bohea, by the chest—*Coffee*, by the bag—*Salt*, coarse and fine—Nutmegs, Allspice, Pepper, cassia, cayenne pepper, yellow snuff, sweet and lamp oil, iron and stone ware, a few gross Bed-cords.

And a great number of other articles too numerous to mention.—All which will be sold wholesale and retail, for cash or approved credit, as low as can be purchased in Rhode-Island.

Newport, April 2.

WANTED,

A White GIRL, of 12 or 14 years of age to assist in taking care of Children.—Enquire at this Office.

April 30, 1814.

J. G. & S. Whitehorne

Have for Sale,
[illegible] hogsheads N. E. RUM.
[illegible] bags best Batavia COFFEE, debentable in Providence, entitled to double debenture.
Also, just received,
Russia and Ravens DUCK.
American Do.
Russia Sheetings.
Blue Nankeens.

Newport, May 18. tf.

S. T. Northam,

Has just received, and for Sale,
By the Brigs Neriseided and Maria,
450 Hogsheads new crop MOLASSES
33 do. Green COFFEE.
50 Barrels brown SUGAR.
100 Boxes Ditto.
6 Tons Logwood.

Newport, March 10.

William Crooke,

At his Brick Store, No. 73, Corner of Thames and Pelham-street.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY FOR SALE

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of first Quality GROCERIES, at Wholesale and Retail.

SHIP and FAMILY STORES put up in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

☞ Articles to answer as recommended.

Newport, Nov. 20.

Wheelwright & Lopez,

Offer at private sale, at their Store, No. 72, Thames-street.

150 Boxes Havanna brown SUGAR.
60 Hhds & 70 bbls Muscovado Do.
10,000 wt. COFFEE entitled to double debenture
300 Hhds. retailing MOLASSES
10 Pipes GIN, 1st & 4th proof.
50 bbls prime Beef—20 do Pork
50 barrels Mackerell
50 bbls Tar—40 do Turpentine
50 pieces Russia Duck
5000 bushels Lisbon SALT
15 bags Tumeric
Spanish Segars.

Newport, April 9

G. W. Martin,

Has for Sale, at No. 52, Long-Wharf
296 Hhds. retailing MOLASSES
50 Boxes brown SUGAR.
32 casks Rice.
10 Hhds. Cloves.

Cash liberally advanced for Goods for public or private sale.

Newport, March 25.

Duck Sheeting, &c.

Russia and Ravens DUCK	}	*Just Received.*
American Do		
Russia Sheetings		

40 Hhds. New-England Rum
50 boxes Claret Wine, entitled to drawback.

Also, A chebacca Boat, 33 tons burthen, nearly new, and well fitted in every respect for the Coasting trade.

For sale, by
J. G. & S. WHITEHORNE.

Newport, April 22.

CRANSTON & SHAW,

Offer at Private Sale on reasonable terms, at their store.

ONE Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR.
400 barrels Cabin Bread.
100 do Pilot Do
30 Hhds. very nice Rum.
8 Pipes 4th proof Brandy.
57 boxes brown Sugar
34 Hogsheads Molasses
28 bbls Mess & 34 do prime Beef
18 do. Cargo No. 1 Do.
22 do. Refuse Do
60 boxes chocolate—82 do. candles
47 do. Soap—14 do sweet Oil

Newport, Nov 4.

COTTON AND WOOL

Machine Cards,

OF the best quality, procured on reasonable terms, at short notice, on application to EDWARD W LAWTON, No. 170, or GEORGE ENGS, No. 173, Thames-street.

Newport, April 22.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Executor to the last Will and Testament of

JAMES CAHOONE,

late of Newport, deceased, and having taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs, hereby requests all persons having demands upon said estate, to present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

S. CAHOONE, *Executor.*

Newport, March 16.

Plymouth Beach Lottery.

20,000 dlls.

HIGHEST PRIZE.

WHOLES, Halves, Quarters, and Eighths, may be obtained by orders left with

JOSIAH C. SHAW,

At his Truly Fortunate Lottery-Office, No. 118, Thames-street.

Newport, April 15. tf.

Another Prize for Newport !

NO. 85,456, in the WASHINGTON MONUMENT LOTTERY, a few days since came up a Prize of

5000 Dollars.

And was Sold by

J C. SHAW,

Since the commencement of the Drawing, to a young Gentleman of this Town.—It is well worthy attention, that those who draw Prizes, procure their Tickets at the Truly Fortunate Lottery Office, No. 118, Thames-Street, where orders are received for Tickets in all the Lotteries throughout the country.

Newport, June 3. 3w.

Paper-Hangings, Stationary and School-Books,

FOR SALE, AT

JAMES HAMMOND'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, AND DRY GOODS STORE,

NO. 104, THAMES-STREET.

Newport, April 9 tf.

Bowen, Ennis, & Co.

Offer for Sale at their Store, on STEVENS's *Wharf.*

A QUANTITY of Russia, India and Ravens Duck ; 30 hhds. good retailing Molasses ; Gin by the Pipe ; old sable and swede's Iron ; Hoop Iron ; anchors ; cordage ; superfine Flour ; brown sugar ; coffee ; codfish ; dried herring in boxes ; Liverpool salt ; Virginia Tobacco ; sheathing paper ; Tar ; Turpentine, &c. &c.

Newport, April 22.

Silas Dean,

Has for sale, at his store, No. 67, Thames-street, and at his store on the Wharf, the following Goods :—

BLACK and blue superfine Broadcloths ; cassimeres ; marseilles vestings ; fine cotton shirtings and cambricks ; dimities, shawls, white threads, needles, bales blue india Goods, black silk velvets ; fancy do for vests, with a variety of other goods.

On the Wharf,

Rum, Madeira Wine, Coffee, cordage, Flour, Salt, Nutmegs & Cloves.
40 casks Rice.
100 barrels Boston bay Mackerel.
50 do. Shad—50 half barrels Do.
100 barrels Cod Oil.
40 do. Salmon—40 half bbls Do.
40 half-barrels Mackerel.
300 boxes smoaked Herring.
20 Hhds Lime
Anchors, cables and cambooses

Also, A Brig of 90 Tons, built of the best materials

Newport, April 22.

John B. Lyon,

Has for sale, at No. 6 Lyon's, and No. 4, Scott's Wharf,

36,000 lbs. Green COFFEE, in hhds and bbls. entitled to debenture.
50 bbls. mess and 50 do. prime Beef.
60 do, prime Pork ;
200 do. Tar, large barrels
50 pieces Russia Duck
75 do. Ravens do.

Sheathing-boards and Nails, constantly on hand, at No 6, Lyon's wharf, where Ship-Stores, &c. are put up at the shortest notice.

Newport, March 17.

George S. Tompkins,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the public,

THAT he has taken the Store No 156, Thames-street, formerly occupied by Mr. *Walter Cornell*, where he offers his services as a Clock and Watch-maker, and assures his Friends and all who may favor him with their custom, that he will use his utmost exertions to give general satisfaction.—He has also on hand, a small assortment of Jewelry and Fancy Goods ; he expects a new supply in a few days, which will sell as cheap as can be purchased in Newport.

Newport, May 13.

H A T S.

B. & S. C. Wanton

HAVE just received [illegible] a fresh assortment of [illegible] best beaver, [illegible] HATS. Also, a general assortment of [illegible] and children's [illegible] they are now offering, and will sell as low as can be purchased at any other store in the state. They have on hand a general assortment of their own manufacture, [illegible] They have 1000 [illegible] of a superior quality, which they will sell for cash.

Newport, April 27.

FOR SALE,

THE Ship RAP[illegible], burthen 367 T[illegible], and the Ship WILLIAM HENRY, burthen [illegible]—Both Ships are well found, have been sheathed with cedar [illegible] plained, and painted with verdigris. Apply to C. COOK, or C. DYER.

Newport, April 2

George Wanton,

HAVING relinquished the Hat and Bookselling business to Mr. W. THURSTON, requests all persons having unsettled Accounts, to call and adjust the same—speedily as possible.

Newport, May 13.

Hat Store.

William Thurston,

Has Just received from Boston and Hartford, and for sale at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. George Wanton.

A COMPLETE Assortment of Men's Youths and Children's HATS of a superior quality and at the lowest possible prices, among which are—Men's fashionable Beavers, of an extra fine quality,

Do. superfine Beavers, with wide brims,
Do. castor and cheap plated Hats,
Children's black and drab Beavers,
Men's Youth's best Felt Hats,
Two cases English Hats.

The Hat Store will be constantly furnished with the best and most fashionable Hats, warranted by the manufacturers not to crack or fade in wearing.

Also Just received, Ford's patent water-proof Hats, of various colours and of an improved quality. Men's and children's straw Hats.

The Book store is furnished with School-Books of every kind in use, by the groce, dozen or single. Blank Account Books, Bibles, &c. also every article of Stationary.

Just received from the Manufactory a handsome assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms and Window curtains.

Newport, May 13.

Co-partnership Formed.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the subscribers have entered into Co-partnership, under the firm of

DYER & POTTER,

And tender their services as *Auctioneers* & *Commission Merchants*, from and after this date, and will occupy the store of said DYER, in Market-street, assuring their friends and the public, that all business confided to them, will at all times have their best attention. Cash will be liberally advanced, on all kinds of merchandise deposited for public or private sale, and all sales made will be guaranteed and discounted on the most accommodating terms.

ELISHA DYER,
CHARLES POTTER.

DYER & POTTER *offer at private sale*
10,000 pounds of best green Coffee, in bags and tierces
3 pipes 4th-proof Brandy, Expedition's cargo.
70 boxes spermaceti Candles
5 tons Logwood—5 do. Fustick
2 do Nicaragua wood
2 do first quality clean Hemp
1 do Copperas
A few boxes of white Havanna Sugar
30 bags of Pepper
10 boxes brown Sugar
60 bales Calcutta Twine.

Providence, Oct 11.

Jones & Rathbone,

Have for Sale,
500 Boxes Candles
300 do Soap
250 barrels Superfine Flour
10 Tons Archangel Hemp
850 Hhds. retailing Molasses
162 Boxes Havanna brown Sugar
65 Hhds. West-India Rum
200 bags debenture Coffee.

They respectfully offer their services as Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, and refer for information respecting their establishment, to Messrs. JOHN G. & SAMUEL WHITEHORNE of Newport.

Providence, April 22.